It means all little transparent ways
To bide away from the common eye
The fact that your bread and butter stays
In your desk; that you bake and boll and

In your desk; that you bake an fry In a single dish. It means to try o hang your garments, the best you is folding bed, that last despair honest souls; and, bitterest blow, means a kitcheny-parior air, eak of the things whereof I know.

It means to shrink 'neath the storn amaze
Of the lordly butchers' and bukers' eye;
Apologizing in meek dispraise
For your modest wants. To rave or sigh
Over the fangs of the boughten pie.
'This to pray a strong, Heaven-resching praye
For the meal a man pronounces "square,'
And to be once more in life below
Free from that peace-itestroying snare;
I speak of the things whereof I know.

Ye who are tempted this life to share, Pause ere you enter the tiger's lair: Consider the truth I fail would show. For with hand on heart I firmly awear I speak of the things whereof I know. — Good Cheer.

The young are always attractive in a certain way. The undimmed brightness of the eye—the satiny smoothness of the complexion—the happy smiles hovering around the rosy lips—each has a boanty to itself; but add to the has a boanty to itself; but add to the prince Eric's gift, carefully tied up in a place of linen cloth cut from the corner youthful face the charm of perfectly chiseled features, and of lustrous brown eyes, looking out upon the world with an innocent wonder at the changing scenes of loveliness so constantly unfolding themselves before themframe it in a mass of shining, wavy gold of nature's own crimping—and poise it upon a form so lithe and slender in its exquisite grace that Praxiteles might have chosen it for his model—and you can form an idea of Rika Bremer—the acknowledged beauty of the whole surrounding country.

And there was a romantic story. youthful face the charm of perfectly chiseled features, and of lustrous

And there was a romantic story about her going the rounds.

It was said that no less a personage than Prince Eric, the son of the great and good Gustavus, had been standing one morning by one of the palace windows to witness a rustic procession, which had been gotten up in honor of some important victory, recently won by his famous father; and, as he stood gazing listlessly out, his eyes brightened suddenly, and he turned to an attendant and whispered a few words which caused him to hasten away. When he returned he was not alone—Rika was with him.

Prince Eric's beauty-loving eyes had been attracted by her as she had stood amid a group of other maidens looking at the goly-dressed columns of her countrymen filing by.

She, too, was in holiday attire; and the black velvet jacket, fitting closely to her slender figure, and adorned with silver-gilt buttons, brought out so vividly the exquisite fairness of her skin, with its rose-leaf tints of red upon lips in the consequences what they might. It should not be said of him that a low peasant girl had given him, the Crown Prince of Sweden, such a rebuff.

He threw a large cloak over his rich court sult, and thus disguised he mounted towards Rika's home.

Hot anger was contending with his love for the rustic beauty as he rode along.

But when he at last reached the borders of the cleared patch of land in the forest which held the little cottage, had dismounted from his horse and ted him to a sapling, and found himself standing at the door, awaiting his answer to his rap, all was forgotten but the thought that he was soon to gaze upon the beantiful face which had haunted his fancy so persistently since fate had first brought it before him.

Rika opened the consequences what they might. It should not be said of him that a low peasant girl had given him, the Crown Prince of Sweden, such a rebuff.

He threw a large cloak over his rich court sult, and thus disguised he mount-dount dourt sult, and thus disguised the mount-dount sult, and thus disguised the mount-dount sult,

overpowered by the earnestness of the gaze with which he regarded her.

From the moment his eyes rested upon Rikn's face the world held but one peerless woman to him.

peerless woman to him.

It mattered not that his younger brother, Duke John, was even then in

physical comeliness in the country, as was his face called the handsomest of any Prince's in Europe. Rika courtesied respectfully, but did

not reply.

If the gracious Prince chose thus to address as an equal one of the humblest of his father's subjects, she knew well her position, and was to the full as proud of her unsullied innocence and integrity as the haughtlest maid in the

Her shy modesty added to her beauty in Eric's eyes. "Where livest thou, Frederika?" he

"Where livest thou, Frederikar has asked, softly; "for I would well like to send thy father a commission to fell some trees which much interfere with the comfort of the King's hunting par-

ties in the forest."

This he said, knowing intuitively that it would startle Rika to give her his true reason and say that he intend-ed to start out himself in quest of fairer and more precious game—which must be ensuared in tenderer toils than those at command of the keenest sportsman

After a few words more he suffered Rika to go. But the sweet memory of her presence went not with her. It nestled deep within his heart.

After this interview, scarcely a week passed that did not find Eric's stops turned in the direction of the forester's days of his received in the direction of the d

halted in the great square before the

halted in the great square before the palace.

But to the watching eyes of the Prince—who had received a hint of the coming of the nut-gatherers—there was but one face worth looking at among the throng.

"Come," he said to the courtiers who were standing near, 'let us go down to the square in a body and make the hearts of you merry rustics even merrier to-day by exchanging some coins for the nuts they have with them."

A Prince's suggestion never lacks for listeners, nor for followers, and soon the rich toilettes of the court people were scattered about amidst the crowd in the square. n the square.

Eric's steps were turned at once to vards Rika. wards Rika.

He soon possessed himself of her nuts;
and after paying for them lavishly in
golden coin, he took from an inner
pocket a locket and chain, which he

gave to her, saying:

"Wear it for my sake. There is no one who would look fairer in it, You ought to be a Queen, little Rika, and I will yet make you one."

Before Rika had time to realize aught but that his words had filled her heart

with a bewildering sense of happiness, he had gone, his gift alone remaining to prove that she had not been dreaming.
But she soon came to her sober

senses.

It was well known that King Gustavus had been holding negotiations with the maiden Queen of England, to induce her to bestow her jeweled hand upon his elder son, and it had reached

A ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

It was nutting time.
A blooming band of peasant children had gathered from far and near to have a merry day amid the nut trees and hedges.

Histories and search and the nut trees and blooms.

It was nutting time.
Gisel's happiness, and of her woes as well, was a favorite one among the folk-stories told around the humble hearths of the peasantry; and if fate hedges.

I say children—but girls of fifteen and lads of eighteen and twenty were scattered throughout the chattering group.

The nut harvest was a joyful time to the nut harvest was a joyful time to from one whose hand was as good as from one whose hand was as good as The young are always attractive in a given to another.

of the whole surrounding country.

And there was a romantic story be the consequences what they might. It should not be said of him that a low that had given him, the Crown

another kingdom, wooing for him a royal bride, upon whose brow rested a diadem whose splendor far exceeded the one which he was to inherit upon the death of his father.

The very reason, however, that it became an instrument of death was its similarity in size and form to an orange father return and find thee here, he would surely first kill me and then kill himself, in shame and despair! Oh, in the appendix, was just what made it follows:

eath of his father.

No. In that moment Elizabeth of "I mean thee no harm, Rika. I love find

"Nay, not yet crave I for that title, maiden. Young blood must have its vent, and I am glad to know that the cares of government are not soon likely to rest upon my shoulders, broad though they may be."

With a smile he glanced at his stalwart frame, which was acknowledged to be one of the finest specimens of physical comeliness in the country as "de you love me?"

At last came a time which was to plunge the nation into mourning. The good and great Gustavus was stricken

with a mortal illness.

He died and was laid beside his Kingprogenitors, and Eric was the reigning sovereign in Sweden.

A glass of milk, from Rika's own white hands, was the draught most preferred by the royal hunter—although out of courtesy, he would sometimes accept a mug of mead from the sturdy old father.

Matters were in this stage at the stage of the Queen?

Search the annals of history, and you will find the romantic story of the marriage on record, adding still another folktale to those the country maidens tell over to each other at that witching time between daylight and starlight, when all nature is going to rest and young hearts are attuned to sympathy with all true lovers.

Matters were in this stage at the time our story opens.

The nuts were gathered, and the merry groups had dispersed to their various homes, with the understanding that they should meet again the next day and go together to the palace and dispose of their treasures.

The next morning found them on their way, dressed in their best, as became so eventful an occasion in their usually monotonous lives; for royalty had such a glamor to uninitiated eyes that the mere sight of the walls which shut it in is eagerly coveted.

It was a pretty sight to any one who might have been stationed at the window, to see that blooming procession of neatly dressed lads and lasses, as they wended their way along with many a merry laugh and jest, until at last they



THE APPENDIX-VERMINORMIS

Represented by (a.) The above illustration represents a small portion of what is called the "blind end" of the large intestine—the execum. It is to this portion that the small intestine is joined (though not pictured here), and into it the contents of the small intestine are discovered. not pictured here), and into it the con-tents of the small intestine are dis-charged through a valve-like opening as they are moved on through the body. The upper portion of the picture shows this part of the large intestine "tied off" or cut away from the rest. At the lower part of the picture is seen the vermiform, or worm-like, appendage, which is not known to serve any useful purpose, and which is usually empty, presenting an opening into which nothing larger than a straw can readily be introduced.

introduced.

Every physician is familiar with a peculiar formation within the abdominal cavity called the "appendix-vermiformis"—a kind of blind gut about the size of an ordinary quilt toothpick. But it is evident that few have thought of the dangers arising from the swallowing of a body about the size and shape of an orange seed—the danger, we repeat arising from the lodgment of such a body in the appendix-vermiformis. Our little boy was taken on the night of the 17th of February with pains in the bowels which might have naturally arisen from some indiscretions in diet, but the pains being acute and local and at the outset attended with absolutely no constitutional disturbance, the painful suspicion seized upon our mind that

no constitutional disturbance, the painful suspicion seized upon our mind that some foreign body had lodged in the vermiform-appendix. Not feeling sure, we called council—physicians not only familiar with acute diseases, but experts in the cure of diseases of children, and they pronounced our fears groundless. The external indications wars locking. The patient coul. were lacking. The patient could turn easily on either side, and there was no especial tenderness or swelling on the right side of the abswelling on the right side of the abdomen—symptoms usual in such
cases. The patient had his "ups and
downs" and was treated for enteritis
and peritoritis, which presented no
alarming symptoms till the night of the
21st, when the pains became more frequent and severe. The light of the 22d
dawned upon a little face moistened
with the sweat of death, while entire
freedom from pain in the abdomen freedom from pain in the abdomen its fatal work. Before night the little fellow breathed his last. On the 23d a

arms, and stood panting like a fright-ened fawn.

Then she threw herself at his feet, and, clasping her hands entreatingly, she said:

"The she threw herself at his feet, and, clasping her hands entreatingly, she said:

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"The she threw herself at his feet, and clasping her hands entreatingly, she said:

"The she threw herself at his feet, and dropped into the mischievous little pocket called the "appendix-verme-

death of his father.

No. In that moment Elizabeth of England was forgotten. The peasant maid who stood before him had become the Queen of his fancy.

"Thy name, little one?" he asked.
Rika raised her eyes to the handsome, carnest face, but dropped them timidly as she met his glance.

"I am Frederika—the forester's daughter—your Majesty."

"Nay, not yet crave I for that title, maiden. Young blood must have its

be a calcoling. Calcult may form in the arms and stood pointing like a right, and a state of the stock as a control of the con

more cautious, though their form does not so well prepare them for urging their way into the appendix. Unless blackberries, strawberries, raspberries and currents are to be pressed for their juices, it will be difficult to avoid the swallowing of the seeds; few would enjoy grapes if the seeds are to be excluded from he pulp. But surely all seeds of a larger character may be avoided, and when the appendix-vermiformis is thought of they will be. To this end instruct the little ones.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

The pudding which should invariably accompany a boiled dinner to the table is made in this way: One pint of sweet or sour milk, two teacups of corn meal, sifted; one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in hot water; add two slices of stale cake, crumbled very fine and mixed with the meal; boil for three hours in a bag; serve with a common sour pudding sauce.

C. H. Johnson tells the Fruit Grower that by going carefully over the ground several times each season and burning all plants showing raspberry rust he has necestled to such an extent that no nore than half a dozen cases of the discase appeared last year in the whole of his three acres devoted to this fruit, while another, at some distance, "lost dmost his entire stock without knowing

At Las Vegas, N. M., is a court in-terpreter who renders "black-mailers" into "conductors de correo negro"

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN. -To drive nails into hard wood try

—To drive halfs into hard wood try dipping the points in lard.

—Rusks: Take one quart of bread sponge before mixing it in the morning, (I always start bread at night.) add to it one oup of sugar, one egg, one-half oup of butter, and a little nutmeg. Mix hard, let rise, then make out into your time latting them get guits light the tins, letting them get quite light the

last time.

—Before filling up vacant places in the orchard with young trees, it is best to think whether the full-grown trees now standing will not, with good manuring, bring more fruit than a larger number would. Most of our orchards were planted too closely, and the tree-roots interlace so as to rob each other of what fertility each should have.

—Although butter along is nearly in--Although butter alone is nearly in digestible, yet the relish that good but ter imparts to bread makes it mor-healthful than the bread alone would be The human stomach will digest almost anything that is eaten with a relish, though scarcely anything that is not. This is a point which the objectors against the use of butter should carefully note.

fally note.

-Mr. T. Greiner, in the Farm and Garden, says that the easiest and quick est way to destroy the weeds that generally start about the time when the potatoes are up so that the rows can be seen plainly is by a thorough use of harrow or drag. He places great emphasis upon this, and deems it far more effective than the cultivator and hoe, at less expense.

phasis upon this, and deems it hat more effective than the cultivator and hoe, at less expense.

—Western corn-growers persist in planting corn after corn. The result is that they have bred a worm which eats the roots, and which lives in the ground from year to year. As it is not migratory, its existence depends on having corn planted on the same field in succession. Good husbandry, which demands rotation of crops, will therefore rid farmers of this pest.

—The practice of some of the best farmers now is to keep pigs through the summer on green food, cut and carried to the pens, with a little grain, and what milk can be spared after butter making. Spring pigs are thus made to weigh two hundred pounds at seven months old, and, except in the last month, they get little grain. The best time to sell such pigs is at the beginning of cold weather, usually in October.

Stock Raising. We are glad that we have twice referred to the unprofitableness of the general winter feeding of cattle, for it has set farmers to thinking and will do good. If it is a fact that the majority of our cattle actually lose in winter—and there is no chance to harbor a doubt of it—the reason is to be found in the lack of judicial care. The food and fodder we give our cattle are good. They contain the elements to insure profit, if they are rightly fed and the profit, if they are rightly fed and the animal properly cared for. But is it not a fact that many of us simply aim to get our cattle through the winter alive and nothing more? Where the pastures fall in the fall, do we not virially and the simply aim to get our cattle through the winter alive and nothing more? Where the pastures fall in the fall, do we not virially and the simply are the pastures fall in the fall, do we not virially a simply and the simply are the simply and the simply are the simply and the simply are the simply are the simply and the simply are the simply and the simply are the simply are the simply and the simply are the simply are the simply are the simply are the simply and the simply are the si pastures fair in the fail, do we not vir-tually say: Now we must keep life in the animal somehow until pasture comes again. It would seem so, There are numbers of men who never think of buying any feed to keep their cattle up. But the farmer who does not reaup. But the farmer who does not realize the absolute necessity of bringing his cattle out in the spring in good condition, even if he has to buy feed to do it, had better sell his cattle when wind Prince Eric's beauty-loving eyes had been attracted by her as she had stood amid a group of other maidens looking at the grayly-dressed columns of her countrymen filing by.

She, too, was in holiday attire; and the black velvet jacket, fitting closely to her slender figure, and adorned with silver-gilt buttons, brought out so vividily the exquisite fairness of her skin, with its rose-leaf tints of red upon lips and cheeks, that she looked like a being of a different sphere as she stood amid her mates.

Confinsed and blushing, she awaited the Prince's pleasure. She dard not raise her eyes to his face.

Had she done so she would have been overpowered by the earnestness of the graye with which had not so with which had not rought it before him.

Sit intal work. Before night the little fellow breathed his last. On the 23d a post-mortem examination, in the pressure examination, in the pressure examination, revealed the fact that a body exactly in size and shape of an orange seed, lodged in the appendix-remitorms, had done all the mischief, notwithstanding the absolute absence of two of the physicians called in consultation, revealed the fact that a body exactly in size and shape of an orange seed, lodged in the appendix-remitorms, had done all the mischief, notwithstanding the absolute absence of the usual external signs. When it was picked apart it dropped in halves, looking still more like an orange seed with the went of the low fellow breathed his last. On the 23d a post remainding in the post-mortem examination, in the pressure of two of the physicians called in consultation, revealed the fact that a body exactly in size and shape of an orange seed, lodged in the appendix-remitorms, had done all the misch and the fellow breathed his fancy so not seal that work is fellow breathed his fancy so not seal that work is fellow breathed his fancy so not seal that was called in orange seed, lodged in the appendix-remitorms, had done all the misch and orange seed, lodged in the appendix-remitorms, had the fillow breathed in winter or summer. Feed must be furnished to supply what his roughness and carelessness in the care of the stock wastes, and it will not make good the

Now is the time to set out shade trees about the house, yards, lawns, etc. No one should neglect this matter. A farm ouse without shade, especially one in our prairie sections, has a hot, swelterhouse without shade, especially one in our prairie sections, has a hot, sweltering look of discomfort about it in summer, and in winter a dismal air surrounds it. Plant shade trees, therefore. Do it and your children and their children will rise up and call you blessed when they sit of lie upon the grass in the heat of summer beneath the trees their fathers and mothers planted; or sit within the domicile amid the falling snows of winter and admire the inspring evergreens their hands have tended. It is not necessary to expend large sums of money among the nurserymen to secure a few young trees, though they will furnish an endless variety of them. The woods are full of nice young and hardy native trees that bear transplanting admirably well, and form beautiful shade trees when grown, if rightly cared for. It pays to grow shade trees. It pays the interest and gratification one feels in cultivating them and watching their growth. It pays to enjoy their cool and refreshing shade when they are grown. Few persons desire to sell a home farm their hands have ornamented with mice shade trees. But should any desire to do so, they will find that no small amount of money or time can be invested in any way toward improving the farm that will pay like that devoted to growing trees for shade. Plant some, friends; a good many of them. It pays—pays in every way to do so,—downal of Agriculture

Of the three poisons prepared by the Moqui of Arizona the first is called tiki-le-li-wi-poison ointment. Poison given internally to cause death, whether in powder or liquid, has no definite name beyond its being "bad medicine." The "poison ointment" is prepared in this wise: A rattlesnake is tormented until it bites itself, when the priest of the "Snake Order" dips the arrow point as well as a short portion of the shaft, into the blood obtained from the serpent. It is stated that a wound from such an arrow will cause death in from pent. It is stated that a wound from such an arrow will cause death in from three to four days under ordinary circumstances, and in a much shorter time if the victim has been fasting, for a day or two, a condition in which an Indian is frequently found even in times of peace. The second variety is prepared from the "humble bee," which, after being maddened by being disturbed in the nest and struck at by withes and branches, is killed. The insects are then gathered and crushed in a primitive stone mortar, where the mass is thoroughly macerated, after which the thoroughly macerated, after which the arrows are anointed in a manner similar to the preceding. Wounds are not liable to cause dangerous results, although they become exceedingly in-flamed and very painful, the effects being attributable to the presence of formic acid. The third variety is preformic acid. The third variety is pre-pared by crushing a number of large red ants—a variety found all over the northern elevated areas—in a similar manner as the preceding, and in which the arrows are dipped. The potson is not necessarily a fatal one, though in-stances have been given on "Indian authority." The present author has treated wounds caused by this insect in several instances, when great constitutreated wounds caused by this insect in several instances, when great constitutional disturbances resulted in a short time, followed by inflammation in an aggravated form and sometimes accompanied by delirium.

The Apaches occupying the habitable areas of Arizona, immediately south of the Mount Papales, prepares a prison.

the Moqui Pueblos, prepare a poison composed of the venom of the rattle-snake mixed with the decomposed liver of a deer or antelope. The modus oper-andi could not be ascertained in detail. though it is probable that the method may be similar to that formerly prac-ticed by the Teton Dakota, among whom the writer has witnessed the coremony.

A ratilesnake was searched for at one
of the prairie-dog towns, and when discovered was secured to the ground by
means of a forked stick so as to prevent means of a forked stick so as to prevent its escape and yet not to injure it. An assistant would thence pierce a deer's liver, which had been procured for the purpose, and upon inserting a short pole would thrust it toward the serpent, who would repeatedly bury its fangs. In this manner the venom was secured, and when the snake refused to bite again it was destroyed. The liver was then was destroyed. The liver was then placed upon a tall, upright pole, where it was allowed to decompose, after which it was crushed in a small dish, which it was crushed in a small dish, when the arrows were dipped into the mass and allowed to dry. Poisoned arrows were carried in double quivers and tied together with a black band or piece of cloth to distinguish them from the harmless ones. Serpent venom was employed by the Siris of Western Sonora. After a small excavation had been made in the ground a cow's liver was introin the ground a cow's fiver was intro-duced, together with centipedes, scor-pions and a rattlesnake. After teasing these creatures for a while with the hope that the liver might receive most of the venom discharged during their

angry struggles, it was removed and crushed into a jelly, into which the ar-rows were dipped.

Apache arrows which have been properly besmeared with poison are readily distinguished from the ordinary weapons by the dark reddish-brown coating over the anterior portion of the shaft immediately back of the arrow-head. The latter also presents the same appearance at times, though were this the only portion to which poison had been applied there would be difficulty in identification, as the arrow-points are generally secured to the end of the shaft by the liberal application of mesquite gum, after which the sinew-threads are applied for greater security.

The Pah-Utes, just south of the Short in the shaft of the ons by the dark reddish-brown

The Pah-Utes, just south of the Sho-shones, remove the heart of a large mammal and place it into a corresponding eavity in the ground. Rattlesnake fangs, with the poison-sacs, are then ground into a pulp, with a horned toad or two, which mass is then emptied into the eavity of the heart and allowed to the eavity of the heart and allowed to decompose. The whole mass is said to dry into a tough mass resembling eaoutchoue. This is finally cut into small pieces. In poisons prepared by the combination of serpent venom and decomposed organic matter it is not positively known which, if not both, of the substances are to be to the touch that the substances acts as the toxic agent. the substances acts as the toxic agent. Cases thus far observed or recorded have resulted in septicemia and death. One in particular, a mere scratch upon the shoulder-blade, died in great misone in particular, a mere scratch apon the shoulder-blade, died in great misery in less than a week, though not before the flesh had literally dropped from the back as far down as the hips. It is probable that the septie poison of the organic matter remains active for a greater period of time than the serpent venom, being favored by immediate drying in the drier atmosphere of the extreme western plateaus. Dr. S. Wier Mitchell's experiments do not demonstrate to what length of time serpent venom may be kept in a dried state and retain its virulence. The active principle (crotaline) may remain active under favorable conditions for an indefinite length of time, but then the symptoms would be exhibited in a manner strikingly similar to those after a fresh wound inflicted by the serpent, which thus far has not been ebserved. Prof. F. V. Hayden and Colonel James Stephenson have both observed the Blackfeet and Assiniboine Indians procure the pure serpent venom by casecure the pure serpent venom by caus-ing a secured snake to bite a clean piece The arrows were applied directly to this without the admixture of any other substances.—N. Y. Herald

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, April 16, 18 FLOUR-Extra Ohio..... \$
WHEAT-Red Winter....
No. 1, White....

SHEEP.... COHN
OATS—No. 1
CHEESE—Choice Factory..
Ohio Dairy
BUTTER—Choice HOGS-Co BEEVES-Best.
Medium.
HOGS-Common to fair....
Heavy.
SHEEP-Common

SHEEP-

HOGS-Yorkers.

—Macaulay says: "Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely." We have noticed, however, that in every heated controversy discussion is too apt to give place to percussion. The real object in arguing is not to get at the truth, but to beat the other man.

A HOTEL clerk named Briscoe, It hurt him like thunder, But the pain was got under, By St. Jacobs Oil rubbed on histoe.

A conductor who lives at Belair, A conductor who lives at Belair, Got hurt, being thrown on a chair, They took him away, But in less than a day, St. Jacobs Oil made him all square.

St Jacobs Oil made him all square.

The attorney for a Maryland railroad which killed a passenger last fall was trying to effect a cheap settlement with the father of the victim, and finally said: "Now, sir, was not your son almost dead with consumption?" "Yes, sir." "He would have died anyhow within a month?" "Yes, within a fortnight." "Then, why do you demand \$1,000 damages?" "Well, the case is right here. If he had died at home I should have got a \$20 coffin, had a quiet funeral and put in three hours work cutting corn the same afternoon. Being he was killed away from home and the news spread around, we had to keep dressed up for four days, buy a \$50 coffin, hirea regular hearse, and feed and lodge over twenty relations who had nocall to show their noses. It's a damage of at least \$500, and the other half won't more'n flay his debts and get a headstone up." He got his money.

beadstone up." He got his money.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

STYLE is the only frame to hold our thoughts. It is like the sash of a window; a heavy gash will obscure the light—Edmonds.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, are worth their weight in gold in nervous and sick headache."—Dr. H. H. Schlichter, of Baltimore.

It is well enough for a physician to rec-

It is well enough for a physician to recommend elephant's milk to patients, but the next thing is to secure the address of a foundry engaged in its manufacture. The "Golden Bloom of Youth" may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "fe male complaints." By druggists.

A RALEIGH (N. C.) youth of eighteen is six feet eight inches in height. As a ham hanger in a country grocery store he has no

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. To a cold, is like oil on troubled waters Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute LET our lives be pure as snow fields, where our footsteps leave a mark but not a stain.—Mme. Swetchine.

Personal!

THE VOLTARE BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Colebrated Electro-Voltate Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Character is higher than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as to think.

-Emerson.

A Druggist's Story. A Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I can say of it what I can not say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

THERE is an old Latin proverb which

runs in this way: 'Anger manages every thing badly." "Youn Skin Cure is superexcellent. is fast curing my daughter's ring norm, which had spread all over her body." Mrs. E. L. D. Merriam, Blue Hill, Mass. Druggists keep it, \$1 per package.

MR WILLIAM BUSH, living in Corsicana, Texas, recently buried his wife and four children in the same grave. They all died of measles, within two days of each other. Consumption Ctre.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends. My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Discovery" and "Pellets." I have used nine bottles and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out.

ELIZABETH THORNTON, MONTONGO, Ark.

In Belfast, Me., the wife of the Rev. Mr. Libby, bed-ridden for two years, announces herself as suddenly cured by prayer.

Wz endorse Wise's Axle Grease, because "BROWS'S BRONCHTAL TROOHES" are an electual Cough Remedy. Sold only in boxes.

WHEN credulity comes from the heart it loes no harm to the intellect.—Joubert. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep new boots an hoes straight. By shop and hardware dealers "HUSBAND, let's tell the proprietor the Brown's Teething Cordinisaved baby's life.

Usz Wise's Axle Grease on your buggy.



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—In April, 1882, a little boy in Pitts—burgh foretold the day when he would die, and the dates of the death of his cousin, aunt, uncle, brother and sister. He died on the day he had foretold, and the aunt and cousin passed away on the dates he had fixed for them; consequently, the brother, sister and uncle are awaiting the approach of the other dates he named with some anxiety and interest.

The Prophet Henored in His Own Country, Even in His Own House.

The honest, simple narrative of Mas. S. J. Warry the resides at So. 177 Williams 51. Providence, R. L. "During the pass is to even years I have been successfully distressed of the very miterable, and also a fautering of the leart, and was terribly distressed for breath. I we very miterable, and completely worn out and discount again I had no ambitton to undertake to do anything

The Prophet Honored in His Own Country, Even in His Own House,

The hones, simple narrative of Mas. S. J. Wattry
who resides at No. 177. Williams St., Providence, R. Li.

"During the past six or seven years I have been severely afflicted with kidney disease, causing intense
backaches, dizchoss and other severe same throught my
body and limbs, rendering me so weak and prostrate
in that at limes it was impossible for me to do any part of
my housework. I have find also a finitering of the
liest, and was terribly distressed for breath. I was
very miscrable, and completely worn out and discouraged I had no ambittion to undertake to do anything,
and barely sufficient strength to render existence destrable, having failed to find any relief from the doctor's prescriptions. At this trying crisis a friend persuaded me to obtain a bottle of funt's Remedy, and
mow I rejelier that I followed this friendly advice, for
it sected like a clarm in my case. After I had
taken a few doses, my health began to improve; I felt
better every way. The fluttering of the heart, the intense backaches, and terrible shortness of the breath
speedily disappeared, my strength and ambittion soon
returned, and before I had taken two bottles of Hunit's
Bemedy, I was entirely well, and able to wash and from
and do my housework. Once in a while I can troubled
with the headache, and as soon as I am taken I resort
to Huni's Remedy, and a few doses fix me affright. I
shall never be without it in the future. I have frequently recommended Huni's Remedy to my friends,
and they have experienced keller from the first
dose I hear fly recommended to all who are affilted
with kinder, disease or diseases of the Liver, Bladder,
or Urinary organs. I think no family should be without it.

Acts Like a Charm.

Acts Like a Charm. "I nave used Hunt's Remedy for Eidney troubles, and recommended it to others, and always found it to act like a charm."

John Chambers, 723 Carson Street, Pinsburgh, Penn.

"Gratitude is the reemery of the heart." How man, heart memories cluster around Hunt's Remedy in grate ful households where it has wrought its magic cure!



Hears, Edifors—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who aboves the the runant beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is sealouly devoted to her work, which tathouteome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which delly pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally inveglated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of failing of the uterus, Loucorrheas, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovariant Troubles, Inhammation and Uncerstion, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, fatulency, destroyaul craving for stimulants, and releves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Rosalaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Steeplessiness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

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